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my protest, named var. *nana*. The latter is now under water at the Gunpowder.

Gray's Manual credits Maryland with *Botrychium simplex*, probably on account of Egerton's specimens and with *B. neglectum* (*ramosum*), almost certainly because of the plants found by the writer. One other species, *Dryopteris Dryopteris*, seems to be at the limit of its range.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

What the Latin Names Mean—II.

glabellu—Lat. little and smooth.

glandulosa—Lat. with little glands, i. e., hairs with round, often sticky heads.

Goldiana—for John Goldie, 1793–1886, a Scotchman who traveled and collected in eastern North America in the early 19th century.

hexagonoptera—Gr. six-angled-wing; referring to the shape of the wings which occur along the midrib between the pinnae in this fern.

ilvensis—Lat. of Ilva, the ancient name of the Island of Elba.

incisum—Lat. cut into deep, sharp teeth.

intermedia—Lat. in between, intermediate.

lanceolatum—Lat. In botanical usage meaning shaped like a lance-head; referring to the shape of the leaf-segments.

lanosa—Lat. woolly; referring to the character of the pubescence.

latiusculum—Lat. rather broad; referring to the shape of the pinules of the American bracken as contrasted with those of the European.

Lonchitis—Gr. a lance, an ancient name for some plant with lance-shaped parts.

Lunaria—Lat. moon-wort.

marginalis—Lat. on the edge; referring to the position of the sori.

minus—Lat. smaller.

montanum—Lat. of mountains.

neglectum—Lat. slighted; the name given perhaps because the species was not recognized in the chief botanical manuals of that time.

nodulosa—Lat. with little knots or knobs; referring to the fruiting segments.

- noveboracensis*—Lat. of New York, Eboracum being the Roman name for the city of York in England. Linnaeus' specimens came from Kalm; but though naming them for New York, he speaks of them as from Canada.
- obliquum*—Lat., in botanical language meaning with unequal sides; referring to the unsymmetrical bases of the pinnae.
- obtusa*—Lat. blunt; referring to the shape of the segments.
- obtusilobata*—Lat. with blunt lobes.
- orbiculata*—Lat. circular; referring to the shape of the segments.
- palmatum*—Lat. branched like the outspread fingers of a hand; referring to the shape of the sterile pinnae.
- palustris*—Lat. of marshes.
- parvulum*—Lat. small.
- pedatum*—Lat. Literally, footed, i. e., branched somewhat like a bird's foot, in technical use meaning that the divisions are again branched.
- Phegopteris*—Gr. oak or beech tree, and fern; perhaps so called because associated with beech trees in its woodland haunts.
- pinnatifidum*—Lat. pinnately cut, not fully pinnate.
- platyneuron*—Gr. broad-nerved. Linnaeus adopted this name from the old herbalist Ray; its application to the ebony spleenwort is not apparent.
- polypodioides*—Gr. resembling the polypody.
- pseudocaudatum*—Gr. and Lat. false caudatum; referring to the resemblance of the plant in question to *Pteridium caudatum*, for which it was formerly often mistaken.
- punctilobula*—Lat. with small dotted lobes; referring to the appearance of the sori on the lobes of the pinnules.
- pusilla*—Lat. dwarf.
- pycnocarpon*—Gr. densely fruited.
- ramosum*—Lat. branching. Seemingly inappropriate to the little grape-fern which bears this name in Gray's Manual, but possibly used to contrast it with *Botrychium Lunaria*. The older botanists spoke of a compound frond like that of the bracken as "ramose."
- regalis*—Lat. royal; perhaps referring to the beauty and stateliness of well-developed specimens of this fern.
- resiliens*—Lat. springing or bending back, elastic.
- rhizophyllus*—Gr. root and leaf; referring to the well-known "walking" habit of the plant.
- rutaefolium*—Lat. having leaves like Ruta, the European rue.
- Ruta-muraria*—Lat. wall-rue; probably a translation of a popular name.

- schizophylla*—Gr. split-leaved; referring to its forking habit.
scopulina—Lat. of cliffs.
sensibilis—Lat. sensitive; referring to the plant's susceptibility to injury by frost.
serratum—Lat. toothed like a saw; referring to the margins of the leaf.
simplex—Lat. simple.
simulata—Lat. imitated; referring to the resemblance between the Massachusetts fern and certain forms of the lady fern.
spinulosa—Lat. bearing small spines; referring to the spiny teeth.
Stelleri—for Georg Wilhelm Steller, 1709–1746, a German naturalist in the Russian service.
Struthiopteris—Gr. ostrich fern, a name perhaps given from a fancied resemblance of the fronds to feathers.
tenuifolium—Lat. thin-leaved.
ternatum—Lat. in threes; referring to the principal divisions of the frond.
Thelypteris—Gr. female fern—the exact equivalent of the Latin *Filix-femina*, though used for an entirely different fern.
tomentosa—Lat. covered with short, matted hairs.
Trichomanes—Gr. Said to be an ancient name for some fern.
viride—Lat. green; referring to the color of the midrib in contrast to that of related species.
vulgare—Lat. well-known.
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Recent Fern Literature.

The September number of the "*Nature Study Review*" is entitled "The Fern Number" on its cover which bears also a halftone of brake leaves, "a fern whose home is the world." The table of contents lists "Fern Study", "How to know the ferns," and a "List of common ferns" as the leading articles.

"Fern Study" gives in simple language something of the history, structure and reproductive processes of ferns. "How to know the ferns" describes in non-technical terms the fern families and species of our northern states. Both these articles are illustrated by numerous line cuts. The "List of common ferns" in-